ties The Most Intelligent and Conning Animal of all the Swinish Herd-Beating an Expert Player at Poker. Since his misfortune in the great Chicago fre the veteran showman, Col. Wood, has spent

his time exclusively in perfecting the wonderful ection of curlosities in his Museum in Philaleiphia. The Colonel's latest addition Wicked Ben," the most remarkable pig that Ben can do anything. He is a lightning calcu-

ator, and by means of numbered cards can how the result in any ordinary arithmetical em. He can also tell the time of day by poking at a watch, and if two watches which to not agree are placed before him, Ben can tell he difference to a second. Gold-faced watches Ben knows nothing about. All watches shown im must have white faces, and be held very

The pig is nearly two years old, and from his arliest infancy has shown a remarkable apti-tade for acquiring knowledge. In size he is ke other half grown pigs, weighing perhaps 80 or 90 pounds. He has a keen gary eye, which winkles reguishly whenever he sees astonish-nent depicted on the faces of the spectators sho daily crowd around the raised platform upon which Col Wood exhibits him. A PIG THAT PLAYS POKER.

A FIG THAT PLAYS POKER.

Ben's principal accomplishment, the one in shich he is the most nearly perfect, is that of playing poker. He can clean out an ordinary poker player any time. Terry Farley would sand no chance at all, and as for Harry Genet, hen wouldn't even leave him the corner stone of the Harlem Court House. How the pig has ever been taught this somewhat intricate game is a gystery to every one. His understanding of it is sonderful. Not long ago, among a party of Indies and gentlemen who had called to see Ben and his wonderful performances, was Mr. John E. Speaightts, a New York importer of liquors, Mr. Speaightts was astonished at Ben's watch field, his arithmetical feats, and other minor ticks, and was about to turn away when the lea's skeeper said:

Mr. Speaightts hesitated. The ladies here crowded around. "Oh, do Mr. Speaightts try him a game. Do, that's a good fellow. We want to see the fun."

Mr. Speaightts antied without further After the deal the keeper picked up the ards, and arranged them in the little rack him. He then stepped back. The game by Ben is "straight poker," "draw" being beyond his comprehension. It he pig's "edge." He looked at Mr. htts. Mr. Speaightts chipped. The pig up between his toes two ten-cent notes id them in the pot. He had raised Mr. htts ten cents. The gentleman at once d the bet, and raised it twenty cents. The ked up two more notes, dropped them in

and gave a grunt. Spealghts had, showing two jacks, a queen, but spot, and the ace of diamonds. The sked at the hand, and at once came from the track and with his foot kicked the yover toward his own pile.

a. Sald Mr. Speaker.

at it, sir—three deuces, a jack, and tenit it, sir—three deuces, a jack, and with this
r showed the pig's hand,
aghtts had lost forty cents. The ladies
cel with delight, and Mr. Speakghts
the very roots of his hair. It suddened to him that he had business on ut the ladies evidently thought

them. As he did so the pig gave a shook his head.

shook his head.

your deal, sir, said the keeper, said Mr. Speaightts, we to shuffle the cards, but he can deal an, continued the keeper. With this he cards a shuffle and placed them be-

picked up the hand, and arranged it in the rack, it was Mr. Speaghitts's edge. That gentleman held his cards in his hand, and looked with interest to see what the pig would do. The pig looked at the cards on the rack, and then at his pie of fractional notes. Both antees were up. The pig picked up two ten-cent notes between his toes, and dropped them in the pot. He had bett w nty cents on his hand. The keeper, who stood behind the pig, looked wise, and it was noticed that he touched the pig on the rump. The pig shook his head.

Mr. Speaightts interpreted the keeper's telegraph as an indication that the pig had made a blinder. So he promptly saw the pig's bet and raised it five ten cent notes. The pig looked puzzled. He was evidently nonplussed. He went to a pile of numbered blocks a few feet off and rubbed his nose among them.

rubbed his nose among them. He don't understand yer bet." said the keep-

"he don't understand yer bet, said the keepr, "Either count the stamps out one by one or
else turn up the No. 5 block so he can see it and
know how much you bet."

Mr. Speaightts counted the stamps one by one,
and distinctly called "Fifty cents." The pig
looked at the pile of stamps and then at his
hand. He shook his head, and began nosing
amone the pile of stamps and looking wistfully
at the keeper.

"He wants to raise yer bet, but he can't count at stamps enough. I'll give him some bigger toney," said the keeper, and with this he threw doilar note and atwo-doilar note on the floor, he piz picked up the dollar note and laid it in lepit. Mr. Speightts's bet was seen and raised haif dollar. With a face filled with determination, he went down into his breeches and fished patwo-dollar note. This he put into the pot, rawing out the pig's dollar, the pig watching in closely, but seeming to understand it.

"See the bet and raise it half a dollar," said he. drawing out the pig's dollar, the pig watching him closely, but seeming to understand it.

"See the bet and raise it half a dollar," said he. The pig picked up the two dollar note and put it in the pot. Mr. Speaightts looked at him.

"He ain't got no change, so he raises you a dollar and a half," said the keeper.

Mr. Speaightts having no more change, borrowed three fifty cent notes and put them into the pot. "I call," said he. The pig looked toward the keeper, who advanced and taking the cards from the rack displayed them to the astendard from the rack displayed them to the astendard form the rack displayed them to the astendard from the rack displayed them to the astendard form the rack displayed them to the rack displayed

THE PIG WINS AGAIN. There were three tens, an ace, and a queen. Mr. Speakshits showed up on a pair of fives, a pair of ficks, and a nine spot. As soon as the pig saw Mr. Speakshits's hand he kicked the money over to his own pile with a lively grunt of satisfaction. Mr. Speakshits had lost \$3.60 and ght that was enough for the day. So he reed to play any more then.

It day, however, he was induced to try it an, and the pig cleaned him out of \$6.50 by offing him as the keeper afterward proved by

sting him as the keeper alterward proved by awing his hand.

It is a lively hand at euchre, have been entired to the control of the control of the control of five one afternoon. He knows the cost of five one afternoon. He knows the cost and their relative value according to map as well as the most skillful player, and take in as many tricks as any one.

THE CONFESTED BARONETCY.

End of the Tichborne Trial-The Claimant Lendon, March 6.—The celebrated Tich-borne case, which has been on trial in this city for so long a time past, was brought to a sudden and most unexpected termination this morning. Upon the opening of the Court, the counsel for the claimant annnounced that their client had he claimant amount the action of the jury on decided, in view of the action of the jury on onday n saying they had heard sufficient evisolidey it saying they had heard sufficient evidence whereon to base a verdier, to withdraw his cause before the court.

After this amounteement of the coursel for the plaintiff, the counsel for the defence asked and thief Justice Bovill to Issue a warrant for he arrest of the chalmant on the charge of persons, and to fix his ball at £50,000.

The petition was granted, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest.

The chalmant was not present at the session of

nd to fix his ball at Forest.

Indeed, and a bench warrant petition was granted, and a bench warrant said for his arrest.

It is granted, and a bench warrant said for his arrest.

It is granted, and a bench warrant said for his arrest.

It is granted, and a bench warrant said for his arrest.

It is granted, and a bench warrant said for his arrest.

It is granted five of the country.

It is granted five of the country.

It is expected to the country.

It is granted five of the Country.

It is five location for the Cou

THE MAIN CHANNEL ENDANGERED. CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. An Important Harbor Survey Two Currents

at the Narrows-How a Great Evil can be Converted into a Public Benefit. Under direction of the Pilot Commissioners careful surveys of the harbor have frequently been made by the United States Coast rvey officers. A survey recently made by Mr. Henry Mitchell Indicates the necessity of putings, as well as of prohibiting the throwing of ceal ashes, cinders, and rubbish from steamers and other vessels. According to Mr. Mitchell, the East River, by its powerful current alternat-ing with each tide, is the chief instrument of the harbers circulation and of the preservation of the requisite currents in the main ship chan-

The very rapidity of the current of the East The very rapidity of the current of the East Alver which perplexes the navigation, especially at Hell Gate, is its principal source of power, and no impediment to this current under any presence should ever be permitted. Another important discovery made by Mr. Mitchell is that there is an almost constant flow of the current near the bottom at the Narrows, inward and toward the harbor, even when the superficial current is outward. The cause of this singular phenomenon is to be found in the superior density of the salt water of the ocean compared with that of the harbor, which is mixed with the fresh water of the Hudson. Hence the importance of the daily flow of the salt water through the East River, which increases the saltness of the harbor and thus diminishes the injurious lower current through the Narrows, at the same time that it protects the harbor from the formation of ice.

on of ice. Mr. Mitchell also reports that all the material Mr. Mitchell also reports that all the material which was dumped into the main channel in the hope that it might be carried to sea, has been brought back toward the harbor and is principally apparent in the deposits upon the New Jersey side of the channel. This has already led to a serious encroachment upon the deep water of the harbor. Mr. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of the United States Const Survey, says that it is evident from the aggregate of Mr. Mitchell's researches that the evil referred to can be readily abated and the injury converted into a great public benefit. For this purpose, instead of throwing the cinders and other solid material into the main channel, it could be deposited on the interfor of the New Jersey flats and shoals, and thereby thousands of acres would be recovered from the sea.

A SUPPRESSED SPEECH.

The Views of a Canadian Statesman-The

Dominion's Political Future and the Doc-trine of the Dismemberment of the Empire. Correspondence of The Sun.
OTTAWA, Feb. 29.—A stormy time is said to have occurred in the Dominion Cabinet today, on account of a lecture delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in this city last evening, by the Hon, Joseph Howe, Secretary of State for Provinces and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. In speaking of the present condition of Canada and its political future, he said :

But, it may be said, are we not part and parcel of the

destiny nor faitered in their allegiance to the British Empire."

With reference to the doctrine of the dismemberment of the empire, he said:

I did not desire to anticipate the full and ample discussion which Parliament will give to England's recent diplomatic efforts to buy her own peace at the sacrifice of our interests, or that of the "comedy of errors" into which size has blundered; but this I may say, that the time is rapidly approaching when Canadians and Englishmen must have a clear and distinct understanding as to the peace and obligations of the two. If imperial policy is to cover the whole ground, upon the faith of which our forefathers settled and improved, then let that be understood, that we may know what do do; but if shadows and clouds and darkness are to rest upon the future—if thirty infilions of Britons are to hold their "rascal-counters" within two small islands, gather around them the troops and war ships of the Empire, and leave four millions of Britons to face forty millions of Americans, and to defends frontier of three thousand miles, then let us know what they had, and our future policy will be governed to sharp this

her by our wit should Englishmen, anmindral of the past, repudiate their national obligation.

The hall in which this remarkable speech was delivered was crowded with politicians, and the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Mr. Howe, as a member of the Cabinet, excited a great deal of astonishment, uneasiness, and currosity among the audience. A Cabinet Council was held early the following morning, at which Mr. Howe is said to have been hauled over the coals in a sever manner. Although the reporters of the city papers were present and full notes were taken by some of them, the portion which I give you has been carefully suppressed, as not a word of it has appeared in any of the Journals, and it has been ever since the topic of conversation all through the city. No report of the matter appears to have been secured by the telegraphic correspondents, and it is probable that these notes are the only ones in existence, except, perhaps, those from which Mr. Howe delivered his lecture.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. Lyman Trumbull the Best Candidate for the

Reformers.
From the Cincinnati Post.
It will be an easy thing to reflect President Grant this year; and it will be an easy thing to defeat him. The result will depend upon circumstances.

If the Democrats make as silly and fatal a blunder as they did four years and a New York

If the Democrats make as silly and fatal a blunder as they did four years ago at New York, Gen. Grant will be rediected without opposition enough to make the campaign interesting. For it is settled, and gone into history, that secession, and all its kindred poison, and all who favored secession, are irrevocably condemned by the American people; and if Gen. Grant were ten times as bad a President as he is, a ticket like that of Seymour and Blair would be covered up under an overwhelming popular majority.

were ten times as bad a President as he is, a ticket like that of Seymour and Blair would be covered up under an overwhelming popular majority.

Grant's farming the offices of the Government out to his consins, and uncles, and brothers-in-law; his acceptance of hundreds of valuable presents; his acceptance of hundreds of valuable presents; his sain Domingo job; his quarrels in New York, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and other States; his alienation of the old anti-slavery leaders of the country, such as Sumner, Greeley, Trumbull, and Schurz; and his well-known moral and intellectual unfitness for the office he holds—these things have seriously, if not fatally, divided the grand old Republican party.

The hundreds of thousands of Republicans in the country who are disappointed in the Administration they helped place in power, and who are ready now to help vote it out of power, are still no nearer Democrats than they were four years ago, and they have no notion now of joining the old Democratic party. But they will go against Grant for any good candidate.

Now, the question is, upon whom can the dissatisfied Republicans and the Democrats unite? We believe they might come together in the support of Salmon P. Chase; but it seems to be generally believed that Mr. Chase's health is permanently impaired to such an extent as to render him unable to endure the rough wear and tear of the Presidency. Mr. Chase being thus out of the way. Senator Trumbull of Illinois seems to us to be the most available man, and the best man, whose name has yet been mentioned in connection with the nonination. He is one of the ablest debaters in the Senate; he is a profound lawyer, his character is above question or suspicion, and he is a statesman in the broad, full meaning of that term. There is nothing little about him, nothing partisan, nothing low or vulgar. Nominated by either the Reform Republicans or the Democrats, and being the only opponent of President Grant, we do not for a moment doubt that he could and would be elected by an overwhe

Col. E. R. Abbott, the great horse man of Orange county, has sold a one-half interest in the celeorated trotting stallion Rice Graves to Mr. E. A. Buck, of Buffalo, for \$5,000. Rice Graves is a thoroughbred of Buffalo, for \$5,000. Here Graves is a thoroughbred the bitten gray, with a pedigree as long as one of Col. Abbott's pickerel lines. He has trotted a quarter in \$2 seconds, and has a record of \$2.38. Mr. Buck, the purchaser, is the owner of the celebrated trotter Harry harley and several other fast ones. Rice Graves is only claim years old, and it is intended this season to give him his first training, when it is expected that he will develop into one of the noted flyers of the country.

FORTY ADDITIONAL CLERKS FOR

THE LAND OFFICE. And More Bureaus Grant's Senators Endenvoring to Destroy State Sovereignty-Frelinghuysen Trying to Increase Ex-penses in the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—In the Senate Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) said a document had come into his hands which he felt bound to bring to the attention of the Senate. He sent up and had read a circular signed Giles H. Smith, and ad-

charged with having entered into this arrangement would be able to explain the matter.

TOM SCOTT'S FRIEND.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) said he was confident that the statements of the circular, so far as they related to Thomas A. Scott, were faise in every particular, because Mr. Scott had too much sense and too much integrity to enter into any such combination. It was true that the railroads were not paid enough for carrying the mails, and that they wished to have the rates increased, and the author of the dreular had probably attempted to take advantage of the report to make money for himself.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said that one of the greatest evils in this nation was the practice of persons who have been in Congress or in the departments, afterward setting up in Washington as shysiers and using the knowledge acquired in public life to cheat the Government, and that the abolition of this evil would be one of the most necessary and important reforms.

Mr. CAMERON moved to buy the circular on the table.

Mr. MORRILL concurred in the motion, having, he said, accomplished his object by bringing the matter before the Senate and the public.

he said, accomplished his object by bringing the matter before the Senate and the public.

The prosecution of New York Merchants.

Mr. Bayard (Dem., Del.) gave notice that at anearly day he would move to take up the resolution asking the President to transmit the instructions given to the United States District Attorney in New York in relation to the prosecution of persons who have given gratuities to Custom House officials. The correspondence, he said, was already in the hands of the Committee on Retrenchment, but he wished the resolution taken up so as to submit some explanatory remarks, and also to give Mr. Conkling and others an opportunity to discuss it.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.) said he had no desire to discuss the resolution. His only desire was to show that the instructions given to the District Attorney were given in obedience to the imperative mandate of a statute, and that their form was determined by the statute.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The pending amendment was to increase the salary of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to \$5.000. Lost.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION RILL. The pending amendment was to increase the salary of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to \$5,000. Lost.

Mr. Pomeroy (Rep., Kansas) moved an amendment to give the land office forty additional clerks of class one. Adopted.

Mr. Sawyer (Rep., S.C.), from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported an amendment increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Education from \$26,500 to \$26,950.

Mr. Carpenter (Rep., Wis.) asked him to state under what head of Federal jurisdiction this Bureau of Education came?

Mr. Sawyer said he would do so if the Senator (Mr. Carpenter) would tell him under what head the Agricultural Bureau came.

TRAYELLING TOWARD CENTRALIZATION.

tor Gr. Carpenter) would tell him under what head the Agricultural Bureau came.

TRAVELLING TOWARD CENTRALIZATION.

Mr. CARPENTER said he could not. Still he thought that neither of these bureaus had any warrant whatever under the Constitution. "We are sensibly travelling," said he, "toward concentration of power in the Federal Government, and it would be well to stop and look around us and ask what authority we have to establish this Bureau of Education. We have a Bureau of Agriculture. What more authority have we to establish either of these bureaus than to establish a bureau of boots and shoes [laughter]; a bureau of merchandise, or of silk goods, or of any other industry in the country. These Bureaus of Agriculture and Education are in my judgment an innovation and usurpation on the part of this Government. I have never knowingly voted for a bill which contained an appropriation for either of these bureaus, and, knowingly, I never

ment seemed to be this: if we are going to do an unconstitutional thing, let us do it handsome-ly. [Laughter.] Carpenter in every word he had said on this subject. The Central Government was gradually Enchoaching on the Powers of the States. The Department of Agriculture began as a mere bureau for the collection of statistics, but it grew to be a department, and the next thing would probably be that the head of it would be made a Cabinet ofheer. So, too, the Bureau of Education was growing into a Department of Public Instruction, and before long we would have a Minister of Public Instruction, who would be a member of the Cabinet. Unless the people put a stop to this centralizing movement, it would never end until it had absorbed every power of the States, and assumed the right to regulate every industry in the country. This Federal education scheme had another phase. The people of this country were already more heavily taxed by the States for educational purposes than any other people in the world, but if the Federal Government should levy upon them for the same purpose, then they would be doubly and insupportably taxed for education. Further, even if the Federal Government had a constitutional right to take charge of the subject, it would be unwise for it to do so, because it would place the whole education of the country on one uniform dead level, which would be a great mistake.

Mr. Pitelingenysen (Rep., N. J.) thought there was authority in the Constitution for establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, and found

Mr. Freelinghuysen (Rep., N. J.) thought there was authority in the Constitution for establishing a Bureau of Agriculture, and found in the provision of the eighth section that Congress shall have power to levy taxes, &c., to promote the general welfare.

After some further discussion the amendment was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 22.

A SPECIMEN OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment increasing salaries in

A SPECIMEN OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN offered an amendment increasing salaries in the Agricultural Department. Lost—yeas, 25; nays, 11.

To the item appropriating \$50,000 to enable the President to carry out the civil service reform, Mr. Frelinghuysen offered an amendment authorizing the President to make suitable compensation to such members of the Civil Service Commission as are otherwise in the service of the United States. He said that three members of the Commission were also employees of the Departments, and that this amendment was designed to enable them to receive pay for their extra service on the Commission.

Mr. Sherman (Rep., Ohio)—That is the best commentary on civil service reform that we have had yet. [Laughter.]

Mr. Carpenter (Rep., Wis.) also thought it a striking illustration of the reform as it was being carried out, and said that with an appropriation of \$50,000 for this purpose, to be spent at the pleasure of the President, and with the precedent set for its expenditure by allowing each of these

THREE REFORMERS TO DRAW TWO SALARIES from the Government for the same time, the prospect was very good that the people would be delighted with civil service reform. [Laughter.].

The Prelinghuysen said these gentlemen had had to do three or four hours' extra work daily while on the Commission, and argued that they ought to be paid for it.

The amendment was declared out of order, ent was declared out of order,

and it was withdrawn.

GRANT'S REFORM A HUMBUG.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) gave notice that when the bill should get out of the committee and before the Senate, he would move to strike out the appropriation of \$50,000, and insert a provision repealing the law under which the Civil Service Reform Commission had been created. He was as much in favor of reforming the civil service as anybody, but not in this way. In fact, the reform, as organized now, was a humbug, as was well illustrated by the appointment recently of one of the Civil Service Commissioners to another office without undergoing an examination according to the rules drawn up by the Commission. and it was withdrawn. slon.
Various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then reported to the Senate.
The Senate then, at 4:40 P. M., went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 4.—One of the most severe storms that has occurred here in fifteen years set in on Saturday morning shortly before daylight. The weather had been very mild and pleasant the day previous, and there were no indications of a severe storm approaching, not even a storm signa warning from the Signal Service office. The wind had been fresh from the eastward during the day, but at 2 A. M. hauled in to north-northeast, and at 4 o clock a gale and snow storm set in such as is only experienced in the mountains of the far West. At 9 o clock the wind had reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour. At noon it had reached a speed of seven-ty-eight miles as hour, which was the maximum. This kept up with unabated fary until 4 P. M., when it gradually moderated, and shortly after dark the wind hauled in N. N. W., and the sky cleared off. At about 2 P. M. the the was at its hight, and was said to be higher than for twenty-five years. It carried away considerable lumber, wood, &c. At Nortolk and Pert month the wharvs were overflowed and several lime houses were dooded and set on fire. The weather had been very mild and pleasant the day

THE LOSS OF THE HARRY CONRAD. THE CORPSE IN TARRYTOWN Rus Down at Sea in a Night of Juky Darkness-Fucing Death in a Terrific Storm-Frozen, but Rescued.

The three-masted schooner Harry Conrad, built in Fair Haven, Conn., sailed from Baltimore on the 27th ult., with 580 tons of coal for the gas works at Twenty-first street, East River, New York. She had a good run down the Chesapeake Bay, but late on Saturday afternoon a northeast snow storm struck her off Hog Island, twenty miles north of Cape Charles. A terrific sea was rolling, and the spray from the waves read a circular signed Giles H. Smith, and addressed to leading railroad men throughout the country, stating that a movement was on foot to secure the passage of an act to increase the rates paid to railroads for carriage of the mails fifty per cent. without reference to existing contracts, and proposes that they should join in the movement and make contributions for it. The circular also gives a list of railroad Presidents who, it says, bave already entered into the arrangement, among them Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Thomas A. Scott, and Jay Gould. Mr. Morrill said that Mr. Smith, the signer of the circular, was fermerly a distinguished officer in the army, and afterwards an officer of the Post Office Department, and that he appeared to have resigned to go into this business. He (Mr. Morrill) hoped that the gentlemen charged with having entered into this arrangement would be able to explain the matter.

Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.) said he was confident that the statements of the circular, so far as they related to Thomas A. Soott, were faise in every particular, because Mr. Scott had too much sense and too much integrity to enter into any such combination. It was true that the railroads were not paid enough for carrying the mails, and that they wished to have the rates increased, and the author of the circular had probably attempted to take advantage of the report to make money for himself.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) said that one of the greatest evils in this nation was they practice of persons who have been in Congress or in the departments, afterward setting up in Washington as shysters and using the knowledge acquired in public life to cheat the Government, and that the abolition of this evil would be one of the greatest evils in this nation was they practice of persons who have been in Congress or in the departments, afterward setting up in Washington as shysters and using the knowledge acquired in public life to cheat the Government, and that the abolition of this evil would be one of the second from the weeke. Ison a froze the instant that it touched the vessel.

The crew, with hands and faces bandaged, took an early train for New Haven, and Capt. Parker, son and wife, and Mr. Bushnell, the mate, have gone to their homes in Clinton, Conn.

The Conrad cost \$33,000, and was owned by James H. Hoyt, Superintendent of the New York and New Haven Railroad. She was making her fourth voyage. She is to be raised and brought to this city when the weather permits.

THE ORIENTALS IN WASHINGTON.

The Reception of the Japanese Embassy by the House of Representatives-The Chief Ambassador's Address. Washington, March 6.—The galleries of

the House of Representatives were thronged with of the Japanese Ambassadors. The southeast gallery, known as the ladies' gallery, was reserved for the families of the President, Vice-President, members of the Cabinet, Senators, and members of the House, and the Diplomatic

Corps exclusively.

The Speaker called the House to order at 11 o'clock. The visitors were announced at the main door, when they came into the hall, escort-

Your Excellences: On behalf of the House of Representatives i welcome your imperial Embassy to this Itali. The reception which is thus extended to you so unanimously and so cordially by the members of this body is significant of the interest which our whole popie feel in the rapidly developing relations between the Japanese Empire and the American Republic. The course of migration for the human race has for many contract the property of the p

Gen. Banks then read as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Honorable Members of the House of Representatives of the United States.

On behalf of the Ambassadors of Japan, our sovereign, and the people whom we represent, we tender to you our slicere thanks and friendship. We fully appreciate the slicere thanks and friendship. We fully appreciate the property of the second state of the presence of that migral places as face to see in the presence of that migral places as face to see in the presence of that migral places as face to see in the presence of that migral places as face to see in the presence of that migral places as face in the presence of that migral places as face in the presence of that migral places as face in the presence of the migral when built upon the hearts of an enlightened people, we cannot for enlightened people, we cannot be sumrised, we daily before us, and when a completed trip shall have passed in review an encircled globe, we shall gather together our tressures of knowledge, remembering that, however we have advanced toward the sources of light, each onward move has revealed a further step beyond. The tiovernment of Japan already appreciates the value of an enlightened policy toward its fand all nations, but our united assurances on our return will confirm to the people at large the friendliness of feeling so frequently expressed heretofore, and now so generously exhibited to this Embassy. In the grant of the sum of the property of the common ocean that divides our countries, let us express the hope of the countries of the dowing from our several rivers to that common ocean that divides our countries, let us express the hope or estrange as to divide the once blended drops composing our common Pacific Ocean.

The address was received with applause. The

UNPAID PUBLIC SERVANTS.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners Petitioning the Legislature for Pay. The Board of Pilot Commissioners have

petitioned the Legislature to award them compensation for their services. Since 1859 nothing has been paid to the Board by the State, with the exception of actual expenses incurred. In has been paid to the Roard by the State, with the exception of actual expenses incurred. In their memorial the Commissioners say that their duties have been constant and pressing, and have resulted in great and lasting benefit to the State, by protecting the waters of the port from abuses and encroachments, freeing them from sunken vessels and obstructions, securing the free and uninterrupted use of the piers and wharves and stips, and keeping them insuch condition as to be serviceable for the commercial uses for which they were intended.

The Board of Pilot Commissioners was organized in 1845. As first constituted it was not under legislative sanction or control, but was for the purpose of furnishing to merchants and ship owners competent pilots. The system thus established by private enterprise was adopted by the Legislature in 1853, as the basis of our present pilotage service. The service is regulated gad administered without expense to the State. The expenses are defrayed by a small percentage upon the pilotage received. Except the sum of \$5 paid to insure prompt attendance at the meetings, the Commissioners receive no compensation. An act of the Legislature passed in 1857 provided that fines and penalties recovered by the Commissioners should be paid into the treasury of the State, and that the State Treasurer out of such fines should bay to the five Commissioners the sum of \$10,000, to be divided equally between them. In 1856 this compensation was reduced to \$5,000, and in the following year all provisions for salary or compensation were repealed.

The Missouri Ring Leader's Suicide.

Kassa City, March 6.—Robert B. Higgins.

KANSAS CITY, March 6.—Robert B. Higgins, who was connected with the Cass county bond affair, and who shot himself there yesterday, wrote a letter to

SMOKING ITS PIPE AND TAKING ITS WHISKEY STRAIGHT.

Also Chatting with the Barroom Loungers of Westehester County - And Taking a Ride to the Almshouse. Yesterday morning's New York news-papers contained a telegram from Poughkeepsie informing the world that an unknown man who had been found dead at Hall's Corners, Westchester county, and on whose body an inquest dertaker was lowering him into a grave in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. The telegram was in Davids's best vein.

to interview the ex-corpse, and ascertain the cir-cumstances which led to the undertaker's disappointment. The reporter found the story not more than half true. The corpse had gone to the poor house. The following are the facts: John Inglewood was a wretched votary of the cup. On Monday night he entered the outhouse attached to the residence of Mr. John McFadden at Hall's Corners, Westchester county, near Tarrytown. He was intoxicated. When he was found on the following morning he had become the awful example of a temperance lecture—he was dead.

Mr. Daniel Sypher found the body, and informed Mr. Lawrence, Constable and Poormaster of Tarrytown. Mr. Lawrence called on Coroner Tom Smith of Hastings. Coroner Smith Impanielled a jury. The jury examined the remains. Mr. Lawrence boxed the corpse, and started for the Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown. The ground was so hard that grave-digging was inconvenient, and so Mr. Inglewood's remains were deposited in the receiving vault.

When Mr. Lawrence turned his horse's head into the road which leads from one of the most romantic and storied spots in America, he saw lying by the roadside a human form. Closer inspection revealed a man of about fifty-five years of axe. He was clad in a woollen shirt and a pair of overalls. "Only this, and nothing more." He was insensible, and frozen nearly to death. THE FINDING OF THE BODY.

THE RESURRECTION.

Mr. Lawrence lifted the man into his wagen, and took him to the Riverside Hotel. There he partially revived. His first exclamation was:

"Brought to life again, thank God!"
This phrase is the cue to the subsequent story.
Many of the bystanders knew that Mr. Lawrence had carried to the cemetery the body of a man found dead at Hall's Corners. They saw him return with a man in the wagen in which he had taken the corpse. They jumped at the conclusion noted above, and within half an hour all Tarrytown knew and believed it.

providential deliverance of a man from the grave, flocked in.

"Where did you get that man?" asked a native of Mr. Lawrence.

"He kicked himself out of his coffin," said Mr. Lawrence. This reply lent an additional stimulus to the excited multitude.

"How did you feel in the coffin?" asked one.
"Mighty cold; I thought my last day had
me, sure." ome, sure."
"How did you get out?" was asked.
"I kicked out the end of the coffin," was the

reply.

Ite answered "yes" to everything that was asked him, and curiosity was on tiptoe. Sheriff Barden drove a thriving business, his barroom being all day full of the astonished inhabitants of Tarrytown and neighborhood.

of Tarrytown and neighborhood.

NOT TO THE GRAVE.

Before nightfall Constable Lawrence provided the man comfortable quarters for sleeping, and yesterday morning Mr. Glenn was carried to the County Poor House to await the opening of spring. All at the Riverside Hotel who knew the facts kept very shady, and it was not until yesterday morning that the truth leaked out. Even then the majority of the residents of the town believed the story which first gained currency. The Tarrytown telegraph operator is a modest. pretty young woman.

"How did that report from Poughkeepsie get on the wires here?" asked the reporter.

on the wires here?" asked the reporter.
"Get on the wires?" saked the reporter.
"Yes," said the reporter. "Who sent it?"
"Oh, it was common talk about here that the man had been rescued just before his burlal, and I told Poughkeepsie of it. Poughkeepsie thought it was a good story, worth sending out, and asked me to send particulars. I told him all I knew about it, and I suppose he must have sent it out to the press.

Church Members Shooting Each Other.

alleges that she heard Ade say to James Nammondtree that he (Ade) was in constant expectation of being assassinated. Ade demied having said anything of the kind, and Mrs. Webb retiterated her assertion. Out of this grew a quarrel, and Ade and Webb meeting came to blows over it. Charges were preferred against the three by one of the deacons of the church, of which all of them were members, and the trial was set for last Saturday. While it was in progress a dispute arose between Ade and Mrs. Webb as to the testimony, and almost simultaneously young Webb and he drew their revolvers and, scarcely ten feet apart, commenced firing, and interchanged ten or twelve shots. Webb received several shots in the body, and Ade one in the hand and one in the arm, at the elbow. His brother, Jack Ade, rushed in, and in the endeavor to separate them received a ball through the hand.

While the affray between Webb and Ade was at its height. Matt Hammondtree, who espoused Ade's side of the quarrel, drew his revolver and fired two shots into Webb's body. David Hammondtree, a boy of Is, says that he fired one shot at Webb. After he had emptied all the chambers of his revolver, Webb started for the door, walked a few steps, staggered, and fell dead, his body pierced with six shots, one of which was through the heart. Ade mounted his horse and made his way to independence, where his wound was dressed. He then went to the farm house of Nelson Cook, where he was, later in the day, arrested by Constable Hope. Hammondtree as farmer, a young man 28 years of age. He leaves a wife and one child. The parties to the affray a wife and one child. The parties to the affray

John Brown's Reward. LONDON, March 6.—Her Majesty Queen Victo-LONDON, March 6.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria has loaugurated a new order of merit to be known as the Royal Order of Danestre. The first recipient of this mark of royal favor is John Brown, the groom to her Majesty, who arrested O'Connor, the would-be assassin, on Thursday last. The medal of the order, together with an annuity of £2, to last during his life, has been conferred upon Brown.

Alliance Between Prussia and Italy.

ROME, March 6.-It is stated in diplomatic cir-cles here, and very generally credited, that Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia, during his recent visit to

25, 197, 199, 100, 130, Call 151.

SUFFRIGHT COURT, TRIAL TELES Part I,—Set down causes—Nos.

9, 1435. Cell term causes—Nos. 1509, 1547, 1541, 1413, 1105, 1597,
449, 1549, 1551, 1559, 1545, 1561, 1575, Part II.—Adjustment.

Common Flace, Trial Than—Part I.—Nos. 1576, 506, 344, 564,
561, 1561, 1571, 1571, 1571, 1571, 1571, 1575, 1580, 1584, 1571, 1545

Omaha Legal Gift Concert,

in aid of Mercy Hospital. Three thousand cash prizes; highest prize \$50,000. Endorsed by the Governor, Mayor, and Sisters of Mercy. To be drawn March 28. For full particulars call at the Theatre Ticket Agency, 114 Broadway, basement.—Adv.

of Wolcott's Annihilator. Will cure catarrh, with warranter, at 181 Chatham square, N. Y. Pain Paint cures pain and all inflammation.—Adv.

Furniture, carpets, and bedding. An immense stock and low prices at E. M. Cowpertiswalt's, 150 Chathamst. Weekly and monthly payments taken.—2dc. "Time and tide wait for no man," is an old

and well worn proverb, and one which it is well to heed, especially in view of the fact that the sale of timepieces by the American agents of the Great Geneva Watch Company at 763 Broadway will be very soon ended, and Company at the Broadway with bevery soon ended, and the chance now offered will be gone. The fact is—as is well know—that this company, after over thirty years of the most prosperous career, has been obliged to go into bankruptey, and to order the sale here of \$1,000,000 worth of their minufactures. Since that order was given the balance of their stock, amounting to nearly or quite a million deliars more, has also been offered for sale; the million dellars more, has also been offered for sale; the prices obtained here, though fabulously low, being bet-ter than could be obtained in Europe for goods of so ill guaranteed by the company in writing. Call and see

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold at the Exchange street, lot 25:80, to B. Richardson for \$12.100. The brick house and lot \$15 Hudson street, between Spring and Vandam streets, Trinity Church lease, was sold to John Moore for \$2.70.

Justice McGuire sold the brown stone front and let 214 East Seventy nibth street, near the Thi divenue, to William Meyer for \$14.800. No. 21s, cast of the above, to William Meyer for \$14.200.

About 26 acres on the southeast side of the public road in Union township, Union county, N. J., being a portion of the farm of John Sparkes, was sold under the language to Sheidon Lent for \$27.040.

Stealing upon you like a Thief.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, March 6-P. M.-The railway share market has been full of fitful and feverish excitement throughout the day, and speculation was marked by unusually frequent as well as wide fluctuations. It is some time since injunctions—so fertile of litigations in 1869—have been sprung upon the market, the practice in 1809—have been sprung upon the market, the practice having fallen into disrepute because of the imprudence of the litigants. An additional sensation to-day consequently caused the (arly transactions to be excited, and pretty much over the entire list speculation was indicative of uncertain and wavering movements by the street habitués. Pacific Mail was again the leading fea-ture of the market, having opened at 60%, in conse-quence of a ridiculous injunction granted by Judge Gilbert, though this was subsequently dissolved this morning when the facts were presented by one of the Company's Directors.

We some days since informed our readers that a first-

----and 21 kg. for heptember. Receipts at the ports to-day, 6,571 baces.

Coll baces.

See that the seed of the seed o

sole at Baltimore on private terms. Rice more active sales 1.00 hars, including Rangoon, 6%c., currency and \$5.0, gold, in bond, and Patas, \$15e., currency; also at 6 sc. I lineed oil steady at Suesce, and there have more coing in crude sperm at \$150 and in red can at \$450 km. In red can at \$450 km. Talle fair decembly with suice of \$600 B - rrime at Grane - (c. for prime whit. Whisee, in butter mentation. Hides sold at Sec. pold, for der Mittel, to arrive. Freights from: To Liverpool by at wheat \$1, and by salt, cotton \$1.

New YORK, Wednesday, March 6.—Eight care, in between received his yesterday, and is care, or signal, were received today, all at Communitary. The lick trains arrived after noon, and but few beeves had been sold. The market was first however, and prices were fully sustained. We quote common to prime draves at logs 1250. \$\psi\$ is to quote common to prime the common to prime the prime of the prime of the common to prime was good at full prices, ranging from side. For fair to see that the common to the common

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 25 Sun sets.... 5 59 Moon sets... 8 40 Sun rises.... 6 25 Sun sets..... 5 59 Moon sets... 5 40 BIOH WATER-THIS DAY Sandy Hook.. 6 25 Gov. Island.. 7 14 Hell Gate.... 8 56

Arrived-Wednesday, March 6. Steamship Huntsville, Savannah, mdse, and pass, Steamship Funitt, Philadelphia, mdse, Steamship Giaucus, Boston, mdse, and pass, Steamship Giaucus, Boston, mdse, and pass, Eark Humboldt, Hong Kong, mdse, Brig Normanhy, Anguilla, salt.
Also, the usual river and coastwise vessels.

SAILED-Steamships Wisconsin and Calabria, for Liverpool; Equator, New Orleans; Zodiac, Newbern. STEAMSHIPS ARRIVED OUT.
LONDONDERRY, March 6.—Anglia, New York.
QUEENSTOWS, March 6.—City of London, New York.

Business Notices.

Save Fifteen Dollars.

Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, the best in the world. PRICE \$15, Sold on casy, paying to f 3a month, WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. A few good canvessers and agents wanted. Once and salesroom WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., 707 BROADWAY, New York.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat requires imwill almost invariably give relief.

The best place in New York to buy reliable watches, the diamonds, rich fashionable jewelry, and sterling silver wedding presents, is SQUIRE'S, 97 Fulton st. Diamonds a specialty.

Sick and Bilious Headache cured by using spalding's Pills, improved.
JOHN F. HENRY, Agent.

The Morning Light .- Dropping into Rudolf's for light dose Williams's Extract Jamaica Ginger. MARRIED. BEAULIEU—MACALISTER.—At South Kensington, lanuary 20, Lient.-Col. L. E. Beaulieu, Sixty-sixth Chas-curs à pied, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, to Mary L. daughter of Mr. A. Macalister, late of Loup, Argyle-hire.

DIVORCED.

BURRELL.—In this city, on March 6, by the Hon. amilton W. Robinson, Judge of the Court of Common leas, Anna M. Burrell from Wm. H. Burrell. An abso-te divorce. Custody of children awarded to the

(P. M., 11N.—In Albany, March 3, Frastus N. Champ-the Rev. A. Champlin, axed 31 years, a Cleveland, February 29, the Rev. William the past 25 years connected with the Bethel the United States General Hospital,

wife of Capt. Andrew Foster, aged 52 years. GRAY.—On Tuesday, March 5. Blanche Hurlbut Gray, youngest daughter of John and Jane Gray, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 9 days. from the residence of her parents, 221 East 21st st.; to Greenwood. GOODWIN.—In Middletown, Conn., February 29, the Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Goodwin, Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Middletown for the past 27 years, aged 60 years. LEGGETT.—In Preston, Texas, W. W. Leggett, a well-known et then er notice, ston and Philadelphia papers please copy. S.—On Wednesday, March 6, Francis A. Rose, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 146 hast 53d st.,

s. latives and friends of the family are respectfully ted to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at clock, from the residence of his parents, 180 78th at.,

ROOSEVELT DISPENSARY, 71 ROOSEno charge; advice free to all; vaccination free. Hours, 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M. IS IT MEDICINE (A friend of curs, who

Pure, reliable, from fresh livers, free from the disgust-ing taste of the other amounty sold. J. MILHAU'S SONS, 181 Broadway, New York.

MILHAL'S COD LIVER OIL, with bypo-th spatic of lime, is made with the set of known, and a acreat haptovement. J. MILHAL'S SONS, 186 readingly, New York. American, a Pirk row, New York obligation of white where. Twenty-five years' or series . Frerith size of field the send for Patent Laws and the last of the field the send for Patent Laws and the last of the field the send for Patent Laws and the last of the field the send for Patent Laws and the last of the field the send for Patent Laws and the last of the field the send for Patent Laws and the last of the field the send for Patent Laws and the last of the field the send for the s ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

Prizes cashed, information far ished orders around the chickest rates paid for all kin to or polit and the and Government so unities, were dear the Tayloris & Co., Banacra, is went at a You's price.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTING. 10 Wall st., box 4,600 New York Post Cibac.